

A NEW WHIP-SCORPION FROM CUBA

BY WILLIAM A. HILTON

Department of Zoology, Pomona College

In using the genus *Schizomus* Cook, I follow Hansen who distinguishes this from the genus *Trithyreus* although the two are closely related. In fact as has been shown by Hansen the only point of difference between these lies in a single but well-marked character; in *Trithyreus* the second tergite is divided or nearly divided into two lateral parts by a median suture or line and in *Schizomus* the second tergite is one piece. The number of joints in the flagellum is not a good generic character. In most species of *Trithyreus* it is three-jointed but in all the California representatives of this group that I have examined it is clearly four-jointed. Many members of the genus *Schizomus* are four-jointed but mine from Cuba and some others described are three-jointed.

Schizomus antilus Hilton, n. sp.

Cephalothorax: Head with a faint eye-spot on each side. Cephalic sternum slightly longer than broad, second cephalic tergite one piece.

Palps: Moderately heavy, less than one-half the length of the body or 1.90 mm. long to 4.5 mm. body length. The front lower angle of the trochanter forms a sharp angle. Its outer part bears five large marginal hairs and two smaller ones. The claw is slightly longer than the tarsus.

First Leg: Slender, about the length of the body or 4.513 mm. The lengths of the joints are as follows: coxa, .53 mm.; trochanter, .315 mm.; femur, 1.012 mm.; patella, 1.215 mm.; tibia, .765 mm.; first metatarsus, .0225; second metatarsus, .31 mm.; first tarsus, .045 mm.; second to fifth tarsals, .056 mm.; sixth tarsal, .13115 mm.

Fourth Legs: These are less than the length of the body or 3.825 mm. long. The femur is a little more than three times as long as broad.

Three last abdominal segments not much telescoped.

Flagellum: About six times as long as broad, three-jointed, the tip joint over twice the length of the basal joint which is nearly twice as long as the second joint. Twelve hairs are borne on the appendage.

Mandibles: The fixed jaw bears a large outer pointed tooth, a smaller inner double pointed tooth and three smaller teeth in between.

Color: A light brown, the legs lighter.

Measurements: Length of body, 4.5 mm.; palps, 1.9025 mm.; first leg, 4.51315 mm.; last leg, 3.825 mm.

Locality: Corall Nuevo, Cuba, at about 1500 ft. altitude in a royal palm thicket.

Type: A female, in the Pomona College collection. This was compared with several from the same locality and others from near Havana, all seemed to be the same species.

This species seems nearest *S. flavescens* Hansen according to keys and description, but differs in several points. The character of the teeth on the fixed finger of the mandible is distinctive as also the hairs on the free margin of the coxa of the palps.

TWO INTERESTING NEW RECORDS

Eudistenia costipennis Fall. Two examples of this rare species were taken from pupal chambers in the hard dead wood of *Quercus chrysolepis* at Chiquito Basin, Madera County, Calif., elevation 4500 ft., on April 4, 1932, by Mr. R. L. Furniss. Although Dr. Fall's original specimens were beaten from oak, and later specimens have been captured on a dead yellow pine stump in Yosemite Valley, Calif., this is the first definite host record regarding this species.

Aneflomorpha longipennis Casey. Data concerning the flight period of this species has been recently obtained by Mr. A. E. Michelbacher of the University of California. During the summer of 1931 Mr. Michelbacher was running a series of light traps at Clarksburg, Yolo County, Calif., in connection with an experimental problem, and observed this insect coming in numbers. The first specimens appeared on July 8, and the last on September 25. The species was most abundant in the latter part of July and seemed to prefer warm evenings for flight. In view of the rarity of this species in collections it is interesting to note that, during 1931 at least, its flight period lasted more than two months.—E. Gorton Linsley.